tions, is always interesting; and often, progress, when observed with care, it found that causes, trivial in themselves, the destiny of men, parties, and na-

Mr. Van Buren's letter against the annexation of Texas lost him the Presidential nomination at Baltimore; and Mr. Clay's letter on the same subject, lost him the Presidency of the United

of Texas lost him the Presidential nomination at Baltimore; and Mr. Clay's letter on the same subject, lost him the Presidency of the United States.

It may be remembered that before Mr. Clay wrote his letter against the annexation of Texas, Mr. Webster had preceded him by a speech, taking and pre-occupying the same grounds.—Had the course of Mr Webster any influence on Mr. Clay? By many it has been thought that it had. Again, as soon as Mr. Clay visited the Arlantic cities for health, Mr. Webster took his position. He makes a speech in Massachusetts, in which he declares against the war and against acquisition of territory, but thinks the Bay of San Francisco might be purchased.

Mr. Clay follows, by making also a speech in Keutucky, taking precisely the same grounds as Mr. Webster—against the war—against territory; but thinks the Bay of San Francisco might be purchased, but that he would not continue the war an hour for the harbor. So, twice has Mr. Clay mounted behind Mr. Webster on his own hobbies. Why has this been so? it has been asked. It has been said that Mr. Clay feels towards the South, after not receiving their votes in his repeated contests, as did Mr. Adams for similar reasons—not exactly indifference, but entertaining a lively recollection that the southern States have voted generally for others, and that his only hope of success is from the North.

The South and the West, without whose aid no man can be chosen President, were generally for the acquisition of Texas. The accession of California is a more popular question with the people than the annexation of Texas—in the former the slave question, practically, cannot arise; there is no slavery there, and, by its acquisition, not another slave can be added to the present number in the Union. Not so of Texas; it was a neighboring nation, in which slavery existed, and by its annexation of the annexation of California, must be a more popular question in the North than the annexation of Texas—because the North is commercial, and the Californias open a

many in relation to some and editors.

It is now believed by many whigs that Mr. Clay is so far behind the age in which he lives, that he can never rally a majority of the people of the United States. And it is evident that he will have to make several speeches more to explain some of his positions in his recent Lexing-

speech.
will now mention but one. He avows that
United States should assume and pay the

I will now mention but one. He avows that the United States should assume and pay the debts of Texas.

Mr. Clay voted for Benton's resolutious, denying the power of Congress to assume the debts of the States. How is this to be explained and reconciled? Again, Mr. Clay is for assuming the debts of Texas, and Texas to retain her public domain. He is for simple and unconditional assumption. Why not assume the debts of Itexas? The old thirteen may say we have given up our public domain in trust to the general government; Texas has not, and we have, therefore, more equitable claims upon national generosity than Texas. The grounds of morality and law upon which it has been placed by Mr. Clay are untenable, as it was a coadition precedent to the incorporation of Texas as a State, that the United States should, in no event, be responsible for her debts or liabilities. Besides, Texas has retained entire her vast and valuable public domain. Can Mr. Clay expect to unite the whig party upon such a doctrine? We doubt it.

When Texas sent an agent to the U. S. Bank, to negotiate a loan of several millions, I am informed that Mr. Biddle agreed at night to the proposition made; it was supposed that the directors would ratify it in the morning; information to that effect reached Gen. Combs and Mr. Irvin, a son-in-law of Mr. Clay, and they bought largely of Texas. securities, then much depreciated. The next day, for the first time, the directors refused to ratify the arrangement made by Mr. Biddle. The speculation failed.

It has been thought strange by many how it should have happened that General Combs, who, when last in Washington, was an avowed friend of General Taylor for the presidency, should have signed a secret circular, disparaging his popularity tor the presidency, and why Mr. Clay should have so warm a zeal for the payment of the debts of Texas by the general government, without requiring her public domain; and why he so wholly forgets that there were other States and ebted, as well as the State of Texas.

It was tho

Mr. Clay's visit was charged as being political, and the democrats asserted that he would be the whig candidate for the presidency. They made their own issues—a chill was thrown over the whigs, and in Pennsylvania many would not vote for the gubernatorial candidate, lest it might be charged as giving countenance to Mr. Clay as a presidential candidate.

We will, at another time, resume our sketches, and end for the present by expressing our belief Mr. Clay's visit was charged as being political,

and end for the present by expressing our belief that Mr. Clay's course has alarmed the whigs, and has given comfort to the administration, and that the whins of the Union cannot be rallied upon Mr. Clay's limited platform.
A Taylor Man.

Court Martial of Lieut. Col. Fremont.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1847.

Court met at 10. pursuant to adjournment. All the members present—Lieut. Colonel Fremont and counsel, and sundry witnesses, reporters and citizens. Record

read.

Lieut Emony wished to correct a part of his testimo-

members present—Lieut. Colonel Fremont and counsel, and sundry witnesses, reporters and citizens. Record read.

Lieut. Emony wished to correct a part of his testimony relating to a date. The expedition to Los Angeles was on the 28th December, 1846, and not on the 28th January, 1847.

Examination of Lt. W. H. Emony, by the defence resumed—Q. Is this paper a copy of the statement which you refer to as false, in a letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, in April last, from the Isthmus of Pannam, and in relation to which letter the question of authorship was yesterday refused by the Court!

[Paper in manuscript pussed up to the Judge Advocate, and read by him to the witness, giving an account of the battless of the 8th and 9th January, in California, by the American sallors and marines, and dragoons, under the command of Com Stockton and Gen. Flores, on the other. The article is from the Californian, published at Monterey by Walter Colton, and the statement appeared in that paper, (as written by Furser Speeden) some time in January. It gives a glowing account of the actions of the 8th and 9th, and represents Com Stockton as the hero of these actions, somewhat to the disparagement of Gen. Kearny. Sometimes fier, there appeared in the same paper a statement of the same battles, giving a different version of them, and representing Gen. Kearny as entitled to the credit, as the commander, defacts, of the American forces on the 8th and 9th. After the publication of this counter exposition, Walter Colton, the editor of the Californian, and Mr. Furser Speder, reproduced the original article, in behalf of Com. Stockton, and as vouchers to its correctness, appended to it the certificates of the followinff officers of the U. S. ship Congress, who accompanied the expedition:—John Guest, acting Lieut; W. H. Thompson, do.; J. Zerlin, 18th. Lieut, and Bereit. Capt. U. S. M. Corps; J. M. Duncan, Acting Master; C. Eversfield, Asst. Surgeon; P. H. Haywood, Mid, and Acting Lieut. on the march; Thus, in the counter and Inquirer;

y the defence is here concluded.

Lieut. Emony—Mr. President, I have a request to
make of the Court.

Lieut. Emony—Shall I make it verbally, or in wfitting, sir.

Q. By the Court—In your testimony yesterday, you said your information was confined to the immediate command of the troops on the expedition from San Diego—you did not state who had the command. Now, who was the immediate commander of the forces in the battles of the 8th and 9th?

A. General Kearny.

Q. By the Judge Advocate—You have mentioned an instance where an order was given to you as Assistant Adjutant General by Com Stockton, and obeyed by you. Now, did you recognise Com. Stockton as commanding the troops; and did any other instances occur, going to show that he held the command; and what ofroumstances took place on the march, in reference to the question of command, as between Gen. Kearny and Com. Stockton? [This was the question, as understood.]

-A Distinguished Visiter-

The first day of December dawned amid the most seasonable weather. Jack Frost reigns supreme, and water hardens in his presence. There is quite a scum of ice this morning in the docks and the Falls, whilst the gutters are all heavily ice bound.

Capt. Von Schandtler, a commissioner despatched by the Danish government, to visit and examine the various penitentiaries, jails, and charitable institutions of this country, has arrived in Baltimore, and has been accompanied by His Honor Mayor Davis, in paying a general visit to our various establishments. The meeting to be held for the establishment

The meeting to be held for the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute, this evening, bids fair to command the united action and attention of all our numerous citizens, directly and indirectly interested in the progress and improvement of the mechanic arts. The project of holding a Mechanics' Fair here in May next, at the time of the assembling of the whig and democratic national conventions, seems to have met with general favor, and there is no doubt of the success of the movement.

general favor, and there is no doubt of the success of the movement.

Brown has returned to Baltimore with his paintings of Gen. Taylor and staff. They attracted much attention during his brief stay here, a few months since.

A young danseuse from the West, Miss Eliza Carnahan, is to be brought before the Baltimore public this evening, at the Museum. She is spoken of as unsurpassed in her profession, and of course a great stir has been made by the announcement amoung our young bucks.

Our city continues filled with amusements. Mr. Lover, Mr. Dempster, and Herz and Sivori, have been most successful.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1847. Forgery-Steamboat Zephyr-Bigamy--Express Robbery, &c. &c.

There was a large forgery perpetrated yesterday, upon one of our city banks, but the particulars have not yet transpired, the police, to whom the information has been given, preferring to keep dark on the subject, so that none shall succeed in arresting the offender but themselves. The beautiful steamboat Zephyr, which re-

cently arrived here from your city, had a chance of showing off her superior speed this morning, with three other boats that started at the same hour, on their regular trips down the river. She

hour, on their regular trips down the river. She was ahead when last seen, with every prospect of leaving her competitors, the Whillden, Cohansey and Napoleon, far behind.

A bigamy case was yesterday disposed of in the Court of Quarter Sessions, by the defendant, Charles Vanderveer, alias Bonsall, pleading guilty to the charge. The defendant married on the 20th of May last, Mary Ann Canning, a young lady of fifteen, without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of her father, and on the 26th of July, only two months after, he was united to Julia Daly, only nineteen years of age. There are many distressing features in this case. The defendant bears a bad character, and has been in difficulty with regard to the sale of lottery policies.

Christopher and lames Hughes, charged with

been in difficulty with regard to the sale of lottery policies.

Christopher and James Hughes, charged with the robbery of the Reading Express car, were both declared not guilty by the verdict of the jury, as was expected.

Charles McGuigan, the lad who, about ten days since, stabbed a comrade named Muldoon, has been arrested and held to bail in \$3000. The wounded, lad is now in a fair way of recovery, though the severe nature of the wound and the danger of inflammation, renders his recovery almost miraculous.

covery almost miraculous.

The indications in the money market to-day, are that the balance of trade is against Philadelphia—drafts upon New York being offered in the street at a discount of 4 without meeting

upon the authorship of a letter, which was rejected yesterday. And it was evident, upon that decision, that it would be improper to admit the question now. The Court, though disposed to forbear, would also remind face of the rules of the court, and decide that, while the nature of the rules of the court, and decide that, while the nature of the liquiry, the paper submitted, with the question shall be entered on the record, to show the nature of the liquiry, the paper submitted, with the question shall not be so entered, but returned to the Q. (Substantially.) Did you, on arrival in New Orleans for California, give an account, or furnish for publication in the New Orleans Fleagune, or did any other person furnish for publication for you, an account of Monday night, the causi will be effectually closed, not withstanding the extreme coldness of the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the mercury in its downward track to the bulb of the thermometer that night, but we find it within a mark or two of zero at seven, the following morning. During yesterday morning boats continued to arrive from the West, but should we have of Monday night, the causi will be effectually closed, not withstanding the extreme coldness of the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the mercury in its downward track to the bulb of the thermometer that night, but we find it within a mark or two of zero at seven, the following morning. During yesterday morning boats continued to arrive from the West, but should we have of Monday night, the causi will be effectually closed, not withstanding the extreme coldness of the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the mercury in its downward track to the bulb of the thermometer that night, but we find it within a mark or two of zero at seven, the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the weather on Monday night. We did not watch the progress of the weather on Mond

Wrightman—10 C. Dord—2 Peter-Murray—1 Hovey Williams & co—10 Sparg & Wallaco—2 TK Herrick—2 J C. Muller & co—7 Vyse & sons—7 A R. Waller—1 F. X. Meyer—3 A H. Brabe—2 Moran & Iselim—1 Magnin & Guudio—1 Platt & Btothers—10 Noel de Courcy—1 S Plympton & co—1 C. W Vorner—10 Noel de Courcy—1 S Plympton & co—1 C. W Vorner—10 Noel de Courcy—1 S Plympton & co—1 C. W Vorner—10 Noel de Courcy—1 S Plympton & co—1 D M Peyse—1 J Engage—1 S Isaacs—1 C. Davis—1 J Dupol—3 French Wells & co—1 E Thisper—6 H Haight & co—2 Coffin B radley & co—1 Hornden & co—2 G C Holman—5 & W Spies & ro—21 Allen Hazen & co—2 G C Holman—5 & W Spies & ro—21 Allen Hazen & co—2 T Worthingron—1 & B Maybre—2 S Haskell—1 Botts & Jordan—1 Rend Taylor & co—13 Tiffany Young & Ellis—2 Ballen & Sander—3 John D rainmen & Co—2 T Thisper—5 John D rainmen & Co—2 Thisper—2 S Haskell—1 Hotts & Jordan—1 Rend Taylor & co—13 Tiffany Young & Ellis—2 Ballen & Sander—3 John D rainmen & Co—2 A Thisper—2 S Haskell—1 Hotts & Sander—5 John D rainmen & Dumou—1 Legal Brutan & co—4 A T Steward & Co—1 G Rozat—10 S J. clard—2 Soncean & Rush—2 Loes-ing & Weitendon—6 Spies C Hist & co—1 (Hessenburg & co—1 L Perret—5 Finn & Batten—1 L & P Grossholtz—20 Bourg d'Ivernois & co—1 C F N Heinrichs—1 L Strutter—1 J C Ernepatch—6 Fossit & co—1 T Handell—2 G & D Taylor & co—1 Reimer & Meeke—1 Morsu & Leiber—6 Bourry d'Ivernois & co—1 C F N Heinrichs—1 L Strutter—1 J C Ernepatch—6 Fossit & co—1 T Handell—2 G & D Taylor & co—1 Reimer & Meeke—1 Morsu & Leiber—6 W Langdon—1 co cass & Scirnage & Coo & co—1 G P C D Recket—1 cask to T Vilke—2 A Theyer—7 French, Wells & co—1 T Tiffany, Young & Ellis—4 F P C Unding—1 C Gross—1 T Rain Maybray—1 C Gross—1 C Gross—1 C Good—1 C F N Heinrichs—1 S Co—1 D Recket—1 C Good—1 C G G Co—5 de Recket—1 C G Co—5 de R G Haight & co—1 d W Langdon—1 do L Kaue—1 Wilke—2 A Theyer—7 French, Wells & co—1 J Moulis—1 S Vilke Bodine—1 F Denny—4 S J Steiner & Co—5 D Renam—1 C Gross—1 D Recket—1 D Courcy—4 H Bodmer & co—1 D Recket—1 D Recket—1 D Recket—1 D Recket—1 D Recket—1

Domestic Importations.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Southerner—30 bbls rick Joseph Emeric—19 bales cotton E & J A Suydam—200 bbls mdse C Emeric—19 bales cotton E & J A Suyaam—500 Akerly.
Akerly.
Montik—Ship Mary Frances—21 sheets iron 13 cs 45 boxes
Montik—Ship Mary Frances—21 sheets iron 13 cs 45 boxes
Sturges, Clearman & Co—147 bales cotton N C Fratt—10 do J
H Talman—27 do Drake & Mills—307 do to order.

MARITIME HERALD.

Port of New York, December 2, 1847. SUN RISES...... 7 8 MOON RISES....... 1 59 SUN SETS...... 4 31 HIGH WATER...... 4 47

Cleared.

Ship—Oneida, (pkt) Willard, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks—Hyndeford, (Br) McAlpin, Glasgow, Woodhull & Minturn; Albion, (Br) Foller, Galway, Ireland, Persse & Brooks; Strafford, Robson, New Oriens, Johnson & Lowden; Carolins, Godfey, Chyrleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brigs—Belfast, McKinnev, Barbadoes, Middleton & Co; Anna & Juliet, Fratt, St Thomas, &c; Bittern, (3r) Perry, Yarmouth, NS, J B Braine.
Schs—Hope, Mitchell, St Kitta, Nesmith & Walsh; Elliott, Coie, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Lydin, Post, do, Maillard & Lord. Steamship Southerner, Berry, Charleston, 65 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday, at 4 a m, pessed the steamer Notherner, 25 miles S of Cape Hatterns—wind NE, blowing heavy. The Southerner dis not leave Charleston until Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, in consequence of there not being sufficient water as the bar at her usual hour of sailing on Saturday at the State of the State

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